

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910313024703321
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Titolo	Education, Economy and Identity : Ten years of Educational Reform in Thailand // Supat Chupradit, Audrey Baron-Gutty
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Bangkok, : Institut de recherche sur l'Asie du Sud-Est contemporaine, 2018
ISBN	2-35596-000-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (118 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	BuadaengKwanchewan BurapharatChitrlada ChupraditSupat LeepreechaPrasit Baron-GuttyAudrey
Soggetti	Asian Studies éducation savoirs réformes Thaïlande knowledge reform local Thailand
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Sommario/riassunto	Modern education in Thailand started at the end of the nineteenth century under the impulse of King Chulalongkorn. Many scholars tracing back the evolution from traditional education to a modern education system emphasized the feeling of necessity that motivated this transformation. Wyatt (1969), Mead (2004) and Watson (1982) underlined the need for a modern administration, to handle the Siamese nation-state "as" the Western states, and in that respect, the key role played by education to structure the new Siam and to appear

to the eyes of the world as civilized (Peleggi 2002). The shaping of a new education took place amidst strong political struggles. Siam needed to stand firm within the regional arena, swept by the winds of Western colonialism. Internally, King Chulalongkorn had to legitimize his power and to unify the kingdom by integrating satellite kingdoms into a wider space, the Siamese nation state. Education was vital for this mission as it would contribute not only to bringing state power into the provinces through state-paid teachers and government officials, but also to transmitting a whole nation-related imagery to the young generations. Giving rise to Thai-ness among the populations located at the margins of the kingdom was a tremendous ordeal. In the Southern part of the kingdom, population was mainly Muslim, spoke Malay and felt culturally closer to the Malay state (Dulyakasem 1991). In the Northern part, incorporating the Lanna kingdom and hill tribe populations into Siam proved not to be easy. Ideological, social and national values were introduced into education delivered to students, and with the implementation of the Compulsory Education Act of 1921, school attendance tied children and parents to the nation state and made them liable to it.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910508445003321
Autore	Kinzelbach Wolfgang
Titolo	Groundwater Overexploitation in the North China Plain
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Collana	Springer Water
Classificazione	SCI013010SCI026000SCI081000TEC003000
Altri autori (Persone)	WangHaijing LiYu WangLu LiNing
Disciplina	628.1/14
Soggetti	Hydrology & the hydrosphere Sustainability Environmental monitoring Analytical chemistry Agricultural science
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Sommario/riassunto	Over-pumping of aquifers is a worldwide problem, mainly caused by agricultural water use. Among its consequences are the falling dry of streams and wetlands, soil subsidence, die-off of phreatophytic vegetation, saline water intrusion, increased pumping cost and loss of storage needed for drought relief. Stopping or reversing the trend requires management interventions. The North China Plain serves as an example. A management system is set up for a typical county. It contains three components: monitoring, decision support based on modelling, and implementation in the field. Besides all monitoring data, the decision support module contains an irrigation calculator, a box model, and a distributed groundwater model to project the outcomes of different water allocation scenarios. In view of grain security, a solution combines an adaptation of the cropping system with imports of surface water from the South. The Open Access book does not only describe the problem and the path to its solution. It also gives access

to nine manuals concerning methods used. They include computer programs and the game Save the Water. The Chinese experience should be of considerable interest to other regions in the world which suffer from over-pumping of aquifers.
